

EX #1659

ATROCITIES COMMITTED AGAINST THE SULUK PEOPLES  
OF NORTH BORNEO DURING JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

1. The Suluk peoples of N. Borneo.

A number of small islands off the West coast of N. Borneo are inhabited by people of Suluk race whose original home was TAWI-TAWI and the archipelago NE of Borneo. They are Muslims. About 60 or 70 years ago, a number of Suluks from this archipelago, finding the Spanish rule oppressive sought and obtained permission from the Sultanate of Brunei and later from the Government of N. Borneo to transfer themselves to MANTANANI, MANGALUM and other islands lying off the west coast of Borneo. They have lived there peacefully under British rule ever since.

The Suluks are a fishing community. The men spend a large part of their lives at sea in fast-sailing praus. From an early age the boys become expert in the water. Their villages are built on piles over the beach; usually there is a mosque close by with a school attached. They are a poor people and possess no cattle. They cultivate the coconut palm, and trade their fish and coconut products for rice and cloth in the coastal villages of Borneo. On Mantanani are caves where the "edible swiftlets" are found whose nests they trade with the Chinese. They indulge very little in smuggling and have abandoned their former piratical habits. They gave no trouble to the British Government, and police and other officials speak well of them. \*\* They are a vigorous, bold and independent people, holding themselves inferior to no man and generally liked by the British and native peoples of Borneo.

One branch of them are called BINADUNS. The Suluks have intermingled to some extent with BAJAUS and MOROS.

It is not easy to estimate the population of the islands before the war, as the numbers on each island varied from year to year and even from month to month according to the needs of their fishing and the changes of the monsoon. Their total numbers are estimated at 838. A few years of 'co-prosperity' have reduced this number to approximately 288.

2. The Chinese Revolt of October 1943.

The Japanese are said to have found the Sulks too independent from the first, and unwilling to provide a labor force or to co-operate with the Japanese fishing companies. But the real trouble did not begin until the Chinese revolt of October 1943. The Chinese community in the area of Jesselton (the administrative centre of the West Coast Residency), who had suffered especially under the Japanese occupation, planned a revolt in 1943. The leading citizens collected funds and sent one of their number, Albert Kwok, to Tawi-Tawi where he made contact with Lt. Col. SUAREZ, and his American-supported guerrillas. Kwok made two visits and returned with some kind of commission granted by Suarez. The revolt broke out on the "double-tenth" - i. e. the night of October 9th/10th, 1943, in Jesselton and neigh-

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bouring villages. About 40 Japanese were killed. The Japanese retaliated by sending over planes which bombed and machine-gunned the villages north of Jesselton, razing to the ground every building in Kota Belud, and causing much damage and loss of life in Tuaren, mengattal, Inanam and the surrounding country. When Japanese ground forces were brought into action, the guerrillas retired, fought a small engagement at Inanam, 6 miles from Jesselton, and then withdrew into the jungle. Most of them were later tricked into surrender.

To clear up the matter, a number of Kempei Tai were drafted from Kuching to Jesselton. During the following months they established a reign of terror, arresting hundreds of men and women on suspicion and torturing them to extract information about the guerrillas. Forced confessions were followed by mass executions; on one occasion, admitted by the Japanese, 189 Chinese and others were executed. Several hundreds of others perished in prison from torture, starvation or disease.

(These events are referred to by the Japanese as the "API incident", Api-Api being the local name for Jesselton.)

\*\* But an R. A. F. plane was sent to inspect Mantanani about 15 years ago after reports of a raid from the island.

### 3. Participation of Suluks in the Rising.

The rising of October 1943 was a predominantly Chinese affair and the Suluk people seem to have taken part in it only on the first night, after which the guerrillas withdrew into the jungle where no Suluks followed them. One report states that a party of 30 Suluks from Sulug Island, near Jesselton, landed on the night of the rising near the Malay kampong at Jesselton, armed with parangs and spears, and burned down the Customs-shed and some supplies of rubber and rice. It is also said that a party of Suluks under their chief, O. T. ARSAT, from Oudar Island, attacked Menggattal and Telipok. I did not investigate either of these reports.) It was probably a Suluk prau which took Albert Kwok to Tawi-Tawi earlier that year.

### 4. Japanese Knowledge of the Suluks' Participation.

The part played by the Suluks in the rising cannot have been very conspicuous, for it was not until four months later that any action was taken against them. In February 1944 an expedition was sent to the Suluk island of Mantanani. Although many arrests were made, it seems that the primary object of the expedition was to search for a Chinese Guerrilla believed to be hiding in the island, and the Suluks were not thought to be otherwise implicated in the revolt.

But a little later a certain Chinese, Dr. Lou Lai, who had been arrested by the Kempei Tai on suspicion, broke down after prolonged torture and gave the names of people who, he said, had taken part in the rising, or in more recent conspiracies against the Japanese. He named some of the Suluk leaders. Further pressure was applied and the Dr. eventually incrim-

inated the peoples of all the Suluk islands. The Japanese thereupon took action against the Suluk peoples, as described below.

5. MANTANANI.

This group of islands lies about twenty miles off the coast and is approximately 60 miles by sea from Jesselton. It had a pre-war population of 430.

On February 13th 1944 the Japanese despatched a force to Mantanani, consisting of about twelve Kempei Tai, twenty-four soldiers, six native police and two Chinese interpreters. Their primary object was to discover the whereabouts of a Chinese guerrilla named Lin Tin Fatt. The Suluks refused to agree that he was on the island. The Japanese then arrested 58 of their men (whom they may already have suspected) and took them back to Jesselton, hoping, no doubt, to force them by torture to reveal the whereabouts of the wanted man. All these 58 were killed by torture or starvation in Jesselton Prison and at the K. T. office during the following weeks; there is no survivor of these 58.

On February 15th the Japanese went back to the island. The events of this visit are described in detail by eight witnesses, Chinese, Malay and Suluk, and by four Japanese now held in Labuan. The two principal crimes committed on this visit were: (1) The machine-gunning of Suluks, including women, and subsequent killing of the wounded, after an encounter between a Japanese search-party and a group of Suluks; (2) Immediately following this the massacre of about 25 women and 4 children. All witnesses stress the fact that the Suluks had no fire-arms and such resistance as they offered with spears and parangs was undertaken either in reply to Japanese fire or in the protection of their women and children. The Japanese burned the village and destroyed the boats, thus showing their intention of making Mantanani uninhabitable. Lt. SHIMIZU, who was in charge of the Japanese, has made a statement admitting that he ordered the killing of the women. It is expected that he will be brought to trial at Singapore. The other Kempei Tai on this visit, who are now in our hands, will probably be charged for different offences in this area where the evidence of their complicity is stronger.

The Japanese visited the island a third time and found it deserted.

A month later, eight or nine Suluks were caught on the mainland opposite Mantanani and detained at Kota Belud. Two of them were men, the remainder women and children, the youngest a baby-in-arms. These were probably survivors from Mantanani who had escaped to the mainland. They were kept in prison for about six weeks, and then executed one evening. A hearsay report says that they were offered the choice between shooting and beheading, and chose the former..



5. MANTANANI (Contd.)

Two Kempei Tai, who are known to have been in Kota Belud at this time and were probably connected with the killing, are now held in Labuan, but the evidence of their responsibility may prove insufficient to convict them. The killing of these women and children at Kota Belud by the Japanese seems to indicate a policy of extermination.

The population of Mantanani has been reduced by Japanese action from 430 to the present figure of about 125, of whom not more than 20 or 25 are adult males.

6. DINAWAN.

This is a small island lying off Kinarut. It supported a population of 120 before the war. The present population consists of 54, all of whom are women and children under 16 years old. Of the original population not a single adult male survives. One male has come from Mangalum to settle in the island, and one or two others visit the island at odd times for obvious purposes.

In February or March 1944 all males on the island over 12 years of age, numbering 37, were arrested and taken to Jesselton Prison. The women of the island vigorously deny that their men took any part in the rising. Soon afterwards the Japanese removed the women and children to another island.

What happened afterwards to the arrested men and youths cannot be known for certain. None of them survives. Many witnesses have stated that they saw about this time Suluks being tortured in jail and at the K. T. office but they seldom knew which island the Suluks they saw came from. In July 1944, thirty-seven Suluk men and youths were taken to Dinawan Island, by then cleared of its inhabitants, and executed there. There is evidence to suggest that some, if not all, of these were the Suluks originally arrested on the island. There is no doubt that those shot included boys of 12 or 14 years. A statement has been given by the officer in charge of the K. T. at this execution and by two others present. There is no means of proving whether these men had been tried. But it is unlikely that a fair trial would have proved all the adult males of the island guilty of hostilities and deserving of death. The oldest male survivor is now about 14.

The women and children, who had been removed to Gaya Island, were kept under conditions described in the statements of Alagur and Sujiang, as a result of which about thirty per cent died. It was thought that a charge might be made against the Japanese trading company which appeared to be responsible for these conditions, but when it was found that all members of the company had been returned to Japan a few weeks earlier further evidence was not collected.

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7. SULUG.

This island lies off Tanjong Aru, near Jesselton. One report stated that a party from this island burned the Customs godown on the night of October 9/10 1943. The chief of the island, Panglima (Leader) ALI, and all the males the Japanese could find - about 29 - were arrested and brought to Jesselton. A statement is attached, by a reliable witness named OH TING MING, who shared a cell with ALI and his sons, describing the torture of the youngest boy. The hanging of Ali was witnessed by another informant named LAJUN. All the 29 perished in unknown ways; none survives.

About 40 women and children from Sulug Island were removed to BANGAWAN Estate in N. Borneo, where they worked under conditions which they reported to the BMA authorities at Papar on their liberation. They state that 25 of their number died from hunger and disease during this period of forced labour. Of the original population of 114, about 59 survive in Sulug itself and the neighbouring island of Manukan.

8. UDAR.

These two islands lie off Mengattal. A party from Udar is stated to have landed and assisted the guerrillas at Mengattal and Telipok at the time of the October rising. All adult males were later arrested and done to death. One witness saw their chief ARSAT flogged in Jesselton. 45 women and children were removed to Kimanis Estate in N. Borneo, where eleven of them died. The population, which before the war was 64, is now reduced to 35, of whom only 2 are adult males. I have not personally investigated the affairs of this island.

9. MANGALUM.

This island (reported oil-bearing) lies about 35 miles off the mainland. I did not investigate the Japanese treatment of the inhabitants, but it appears to have been similar to their treatment of the other Suluks. A witness named Budin has described the arrival in Jesselton of 15 men arrested on this island, and another witness, Bachee, accompanied the Japanese on a visit to the island, when they burned the kampong.

10. Suluks in Jesselton Gaol.

I attach numerous statements describing the beatings, tortures, hangings and deaths of Suluks in Jesselton Gaol.

I received from the BMA at Papar a report by Maarof bin Abdullah, translated and edited by Major R. K. Hardwick of the A. I. F. The writer, who was in Jesselton Jail in May and June 1944, states that the Suluks in jail then numbered 258 men and women. He states: "All died by beatings, from disease, by being dried in the sun, and about 100 were removed at 1 a. m. on 17th June 1944 by the Japs to Mile 5 and there shot. Three were killed by slashing at the jail door." I was not able to interview this witness.

I have not met or heard of one male Suluk who survived imprisonment.

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11. Permanent Effects on the Race.

There is probably at the present time a sufficient number of Suluk children of both sexes to carry on the race and prevent its extinction. Their state of health is, however, poor, and it is the opinion of Colonel Combe, an experienced administrator who has known the Suluks well in peace and war, that "the loss of the adult male population will have a serious effect on the race." There will almost certainly be assimilated a larger element of Bajau blood. Some of their hereditary skill in fishing and other occupations may be lost for lack of adult men to hand down the traditions of the race.

12. CONCLUSION.

I do not think the evidence justifies an accusation against the Japanese authorities of deliberately planning the extermination of this race. They treated the Suluks in the same way that they treated other peoples in this area whom they suspected of disaffection, for example, the Chinese; yet it would not be held that they tried to exterminate the Chinese in North Borneo. The killing of the women and children on Mantanani Island was, in my opinion, the result of anger, amounting to hysteria, at the resistance offered by the Suluks. The circumstances in which the women and children were killed at Kota Belud are too obscure for an explanation to be offered. The treatment of the women and children deported from Sulug to Bangawan, from Udar to Kimanis, and from Dinawan to Gaya Island was in keeping with the Japanese attitude to other native peoples, the Dusuns for example, whose crops were taken by the Japanese Army without the least regard for the needs of the people who grew them. The treatment of the Suluk men and boys in jail, the tortures and the executions, were similar to, or only a little worse than, the treatment of the Chinese. The Japanese appear to have been really alarmed by the rising of October 1943. The subsequent arrests and interrogations were in the hands of the Kempei Tai. The deaths of so many Suluk men are to be attributed to the methods employed by the Kempei Tai rather than to an official intention to exterminate the race.

W. Y. Dickson, Capt  
No. 8 War Crimes Investigation Team

Witness: /s/ \_\_\_\_\_ Lt. Col  
LABUAN o/c No. 8 WCIT. Borneo

Doc 165334

No. 1

日本占領期間中北ボルネオ、サスク人に対する行  
ハルタ島を進行爲。

一 北ボルネオはサスク人。北ボルネオ西海岸沖、  
許多、小群島ニハタナタ及ビ北ボルネオ、ネー群島  
カラ到来シタサスク人種が住ニテイル。彼等ハ回教  
徒アル。約七十年前スイニ、統治ヲ压制ナリトシ  
テ此、群島カラ来タ多数、サスク人ハ「ブルネウ」ナル  
タニ王廳カラ後ニ北ボルネオ政府カラ「マニラ」ニ  
「マニラ」及ビ北ボルネオノ西海岸沖ニ在ル他ノ島及ニ移住ス  
ル許可ヲ求メ許サレタアル。以来至今、統治下ニ平和  
ニ過ミタス。

サスク人ハ漁撈ヲ業トスル主民デアル。男ハ生活ノ大  
部ヲ快速ナラシメ船ニ乗リテ海上ヲ過ス。年々  
カナイ内カラ少年連ハ廉價ノ漁師デアル。村落ハ水辺、  
林上ニ建テラレ、近クハ校舍、附屬シタ回教寺院ガ有ルハ  
常デアル。彼等ハ食エテ家畜ヲ持タズ。彼等ハ三椰子  
ヲ栽培シ魚ヤ「ココナ」製品ヲ「ボルネオ」海岸村落、  
米ヤ布ト交易スル「マニラ」ニハ食用品、居ル洞窟  
ガアリ、ソノ業ハ中至人ニ商ヘル。密輸ニ殆ビテ以前、  
海賊的ノ習慣ハ棄テ去ツテイル。英政府ニモ全然  
面倒ヲカケズ警官ヤ他ノ役人ニモ好評アル。但シ約  
十五年前「マニラ」島カラ攻害ガアツタト報告、後  
英軍機一機同島偵察ノタメ飛セラレタコトガアツタ。  
彼等ハ活潑、勇敢、自立的ノ主民デ、他族ニカウ又ト自  
莫シ英人「ボルネオ」居民ニモ一般ニ好ミテイル。



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彼等中ノ一命派ハ「ドゥカン」ト呼ビシテヤル。予ス  
ル人ハ或ル程度「ビヤウ」族並ニ「モロ」族ト混血ニテヤル。  
戦前、島々ノ人口ヲ推定スルコトハ、漁業上、必要ヤキ節  
風、変化ニ従ヒ年々又月ニヨツテサヘモ島ノ人口ガ衰ルヘデ、  
容易ナクテヤハシ。總數ハ三八名ト見ラシテヤル。其榮  
園ニヨツテ三年コノ數ハ約二八ト減ジタ。

一九四三年(昭和十八年)十月中、中玉人叛乱。日本人ハ最初  
カラサスル人が非常ニ自主的デアリ、勞働カラ供シタリ日  
本、漁業会社ニ協カニタリタルコトヲ喜バヌト云フ事ガ分  
ツト言ヒテヤル。然レ、一九四三年(昭和十八年)十月中、中  
玉人叛乱デハ實際、悶着ハ起ラナカッタ。日本、占領下特  
ニ損害ヲ蒙ッタ「エスルト」地正西岸地方駐劄廳ノ行政  
中心地、中玉人團體ハ一九四三年叛乱ヲ企圖シタ。主導  
者達ハ基金ヲ集メ、一員タル「アビート」コラック「ラタ  
ナタナ」ニ派シ、其処デ彼ハ「スラレツ」中佐並ニ米玉援  
助、アリコ隊ト接觸シタ。コラックハ二度訪問ニ「アビツ」  
認メ或ル種ノ使命ヲ帯ビテ歸ツタ。暴動ハ「双十節」  
即チ同年十月九日夜カラ十日ニカケテ「エスルト」ニトソ  
近郊ニ於テ起シタ。約四十名、日本人ガ殺害サレタ。日本  
ハ迅速ニ航空機ヲ送り「エスルト」ニ其方船着ヲ謀  
專ニ機銃掃射ヲシタ。コラック「スベテ」建築物ヲ  
倒潰セシメ、トウ「エ」ハ「カタ」イ「ナ」及ヒ周辺  
地方ニ於テ數多ノ破壊及人命損失ヲ招来シタ。予ハ  
日本地上部隊ガ行動ヲ起ス「アリコ」隊ハ後退シ「エ」



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トニヨリ方哩ノイナムニ於テ小規模ノ交戦ヲナシタ後「ミヤン  
グル」ニ退イタ。後ニソノ大要命ハ詭計ヲ以テ降伏サセラシタ。  
事件開正ニタ多数富兵隊ガ「チニカラ」ニストニニ分遣  
サタ。銃イテ幾月カ内ニ恐怖政治ガ布カレ嫌疑アル男女ガ  
何百人ト捕ヘラレリ。隊ニ囚スル情報ヲ引出スタタニ拷問シタ。  
次イテ死刑集團執行ガアリ。或ル時ナドハ日本側ニ認ミタ  
処モ百六十九名ノ中五人ソノ他ガ死刑ニ処サシタ。他ニ数百人ガ拷  
問、飢餓、疾病ニヨリテ獄死シタ。

(「ミエルトン」地方名「ア」予ビニ則リ、日本側デハ本件ヲ「ア」  
事件ト呼稱ニヤル)

「ア」サスルノ叛乱参加。一九四三年昭和十八年十月、叛乱ハ主トシテ  
中玉人事件「ア」サスルノ人ノ加バタリハ最初ノ晩デ「ア」  
タラシタ。其後「ア」リ「ア」隊ハ密林ニ逃シ「ア」ガ「ア」リ「ア」人ハ銃カチ  
カッタ。一報ニヨリ「ア」ミエルトンニ近ク、「ア」ラゲ島カニ来タ「ア」ズル  
人廿名、一團ハ事件ヲ夜「ア」ミエルトン「ア」島東ノ部落附近ニ  
鞘刀ヲ持テ武装ニテ上陸シ税関上屋ヤゴ公米ノ物資ヲ  
焼却シタ。又「ア」ラゲ島カニ来タ「ア」ズル「ア」一團ハ首領「ア」  
テイ「ア」ル「ア」トニ率ヰラシテ「ア」ガ「ア」タル「ア」ビ「ア」リ「ア」ボックヲ攻奪  
シタト云ヒテヤル。(私未ダ両方ノ報告トモ調ベテヤナシ。)

「ア」バートン「ア」ズル「ア」同年初ハ「ア」タ「ア」ニ運「ア」ハ「ア」  
「ア」ズル「ア」アラウ「ア」木船「ア」シタ「ア」

四「ア」サスルノ人参加「ア」リ「ア」日本側ノ知識。叛乱ニ於テ「ア」

No. 3

「ア」人ガ如何ナル役割ヲナシタカハ、彼等ニ付ニ何等カノ措置  
ガト「ア」タ「ア」ガ四月後「ア」「ア」多々明瞭「ア」ナシ。一九四四年二月

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サマツ、マニタニ島ニ遠征隊が派セラレタ。多数捕縛サ  
レタ。ソノ遠征ノ主目的ハ島ニ潜伏中ナリト信ゼラレタ  
一名、中ニ分リテ隊員ヲ捜査スル事ニアツタ。他ノ事デハ  
サマツハ叛乱ニ無関係ト考ヘラレタ。ガ暫クニテ憲兵隊  
ニ客疑者トシテ捕ヘラレタ。中ニ五人、ロウロイ博士、舎長  
長イ、栲間ニ姓ケル人々、名ヲ擧ゲ、彼等ガ叛乱成ル日本人ニ対  
スル其後ノ陰謀ニ加ハツタト言ハレタ。彼ハ「サマツ」人ノ  
指導者ノ名ヲ幾人カ擧ゲタ。博士ハ愈々圧迫サレテ遂ニ「サ  
マツ」全島ノ人民ヲ連生セシメタ。ソノ時日本側ハ「サマツ」トシテ  
テ左ノ如キ行動ヲトシタ。

五「マニタニ」此ノ群島ハ沿岸ヨリ約二十哩沖ニアルトシカ  
ラ海上約六十哩ノ処ニ在リ。戦前ノ人口ハ四三〇名デアツタ。

一九四四年(昭和十九年)二月十三日、日本ハ憲兵十二名、兵廿四名、原任  
民警官六名、中ニ通訳二名ヨリ成ル一隊ヲ「マニタニ」ニ派遣シタ。  
主目的ハ「サマツ」トナル中ニ分リテ隊員ノ所在ヲ知ルタメ  
デアツタ。サマツ人ハ彼等同島ニ居ルト云フコトヲ拒ミテ認メナ  
ツタ。日本側ハ「前カラ客疑者ガツタ」トシテ五十八名ノ男ヲ捕  
ヘシ「サマツ」トシテ連行シ、勿論栲問ニヨリテ彼等ニ「サマツ」ヲ採ル  
男ノ所在ヲ強ヒテ云ハセヨウト期シタ。其ノ後、数週ノ中ニ「サマツ」  
ニハ獄中憲兵隊デ栲問ヤ飢餓デ五十八人總ベテ死ニタ。一人  
モ生存者ハ居ナイデア。

二月十五日、日本人ハ島ニ戻リテ来タ。エノ時様子ハ中ニ人馬来  
人「サマツ」トハ八名、証人及ビ今「サマツ」ニ抑留中ノ日本人四名ニ  
ヨリ詳述サレタ。エノ時ニ起ツタ「サマツ」主ト犯罪ハ次ノ通り

No. 4

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デアル。即チ、日本捜査隊トサツク人、一團ト、遭遇後サツク人達ヲセモ其々、機銃掃射、次イテ負傷者、殺害、コト直後約廿五人、セ及び四人、子供、屠殺スル。証人ハ、コラツク人が火器ヲ持タズ槍ヲ鞘カラ以テ抵抗スルト云々、抵抗ラミタ、ハ日本側、發砲ニ応酬シテカヌセト供テ護ルタメニミタ、デアルト云フ事實ヲ強調シテ云ル。日本人、村落ヲ焼キ、井ヲ破壊シテ、マタミラ居住不可能ニセトスル意思ヲ表シタ。日本軍指揮者タリシ清水中尉ハ、彼ガセテ殺害ノ命ヲ出シタ事ヲ承認スル聲明ヲナシタ。彼ハ、ニガポール裁判ニ附セラルル事デアル。本件ニ於ケル他ノ憲兵モ目下吾方ニ拘禁中デ多分ソノ連累ノ證據、ヨリ明カナ本地ニ於ケル種々ノ罪ニ向ハレルデアル。

日本人同島へ三度行キ荒廢ニ帰ミタコトヲ認メタ。一ヶ月後、六九名、サツク人がマタミラ向ヒ本工ヲ捕ヘラレ、コラベルニ拘留サレタ。内二人、田ヲ干校ハセテ供、最も幼イ者ハ乳を兄ガタ。此ノ人達ハ多分本工ニ逃シタ、マタ十三カラ、残存者ダツタタラ。約六週間投獄サレタ後、或は処刑サレタ。寧デハ射殺カ斬首カラ選抜サセラ。前者ヲ狀デトシタ事ダ。當時コラベルトニ居タ事ガ分ツテ、ソノ殺害ニモ思フ關聯セルモノ思ヘルニ、二人、憲兵ハ今、マタミラニ拘留サレテ止ルガ、ソノ身ハ證據ハ有罪トスルニ不充テトシカモ知シタ。コラベルトニ於ケル之等、歸セテ日本人ヨリ殺害ノ種族絶滅政策ヲ示ス如ク見エル。

No. 5

日本人措置ニヨリ、マタミラノ人口ハ四三〇カラ現在、約二五トノ数字ニ減ジ而モ、ノ中成年男子ハ二〇名乃至廿五名ヲ超エ





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四才。ガ島ニ移サシ婦女子ハアヲシ並ニサヤシノ陳述  
アル如キ條件下ニ留メ置カレソノ結果三割ノ者死亡シタ。斯  
カモ條件ニ対シテ責任アリト思ハレタ日ハ商事会社ニ対シ  
告訴が行ハルモト考ヘテサタガ二三週間前ニ同積員ハ  
皆日本ニ帰ツタガ分ツテ其レ以上ノ証據ハ集メテナカシ。  
セムス。此、島ハ四エルトニ附テタニミヤル沖ノ島編  
テアル。一報言ヒ同島カラサタニ國ガ五四年昭和六年十月九日  
カラ十日カケテ、夜海關倉庫ヲ焼ケタ。島、酋長、バツマ  
(指導者アル)及ビ日本人ニ見付ケテタ全男子(約九名)ハ捕ヘ  
テ、エルトニ連行サタ。アリ、息子ト同ニ牢ニ居タ  
オ、テ、ミ、ナ、ル信憑スギキ証人ヨリ最年少少年拷問ヲ  
叙ニタ陳述書ガ添附ニアルアリ、叙叙ハ、ツ、エ、ニ、ナル別、  
通報者ヨリテ立証サシテナル。ニ人等皆不明、裡ニ焼ケタ誰モ  
生残ニテナ。サ、島カラ、約四十名、婦女子ハ、ホ、ル、不、オ、バ  
ニク、エ、ス、ト、ニ、移、サ、ル、解放ト同時ニ在、バ、ル、莫、兵、軍、政  
當局ニ通知ニタ。状態下ニアテハ事ヲタ、ソ、述、ル、処、ニ、依、ル、  
此、強制労働、期間中、飢餓ト病トヨリ死スル者亦五名ヲ数  
ヘタト云。原人口百十四名中、サ、ル、及、ビ、隣、島、マ、カ、ニ、生、残、セ  
ル者ハ約五十九名ナル。

No. 7

ハ、ウ、ダ、ル、之、等、ニ、島、ハ、公、家、タル、津、ニ、棲、タ、バ、ツ、チ、ナル、ウ、ダ、ル、  
カラ、一、團、ハ、十日、叛、乱、時、上、陸、シ、テ、公、家、タル、及、ビ、予、リ、ホ、ツ、ク、ニ  
於、テ、ゲ、リ、ラ、隊、ヲ、援、ケ、タ、ト、云、ハ、ル、ナル、ソ、ノ、後、成、年、男、子、ハ、ス、ミ  
ヲ、捕、ヘ、テ、殺、サ、シ、タ。一、証、人、ハ、酋、長、アル、ガ、上、カ、ジ、エ、ス、ル、ト、  
テ、皆、打、サ、レ、ル、ヲ、見、タ、四、五、婦、子、ハ、ホ、ル、不、オ、バ、ギ、マ、ニ、

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エナート、二移サレ、其処予十一人が襲レタ。戦前六十四名ノ人  
口が現在、廿五名ニ減少シ内成年男子、僅カ三名ナアル。私ハ  
本島自分予ハ、島ノ事ヲ調査シテ申サシ。

九、マザラ。本島ハ石油産地ト稱セラル。本土沖約廿五里  
ノ点アル。私ハ、住民ニ対スル日本、は打ハ調査シテ申サシガ、  
他ノサシク人ト同シ様ニ待遇タラフニ。マザラニテ証人ハ  
本島ヲ捕ヘラシタ男十五名ノジエルトニ到着ノ事ヲ説明シタ  
シバ、マザラニ別、証人ハ日本側が本島ニ来島ニ兵落ヲ脱却  
シタ時同行シタ。

一〇、マザラトニ監獄ニ於ケルサシク人。私ハマザラトニ牢獄  
ニ於ケルサシク人ニ対スル殴打拷問、絞首、殺人ヲ致シタ多ク、  
陳述書ヲ附加スル。濠洲歩兵隊アルケイ、ードウ、少佐  
ガ雑誌編輯シタマシ、マザラニヨル報告書ヲ私ハ在  
マザラニ英米軍政当局ヨリ受領シタ。一九四四年(昭和十九年)  
五月ニ自トマザラトニ監獄ニ入タ筆著者ハ、マザラニ居タマシ  
シク人ハ男廿五名ヲ数ヘタト云ツテ申サシ。彼ノ陳述ニヨリ、マ  
ザラノ者ハ殴打、疾病、日射病ニヨリ死ニシタ約百名ノ者ハ、一九四  
四年六月十七日午前時日本人ヨリ五里程標ノ所ニ移サレ、  
其処ヲ銃殺シタ。監獄ノ戸ノ処ヲ三名ガ斬殺サシタト  
云ツテ申サシ。私ハ、証人ト面接出来ナカッタ。投獄サシタ成年  
男子、マザラトニ生残ニナルト云フ者ニ会フタコトモナシ、  
其ノ者ノ事ヲ聞クタマシテナシ。

No. 8

一、此ノ人種ニ及ボセル永久的影響。現ニ、現在、此ノ人種  
ヲ存続セシ、絶滅ヲ防止スルニ足ル男廿五ノサシク人兒童

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が存スルデアラウ。然シ其、健康状態ハ悪ク又和戦両時ニ  
於テサラツタノコトニ通曉シタ年巧ノ行政官タルコト大佐  
ハ成年男子ノ喪失ハ此ノ人種ニ由ルニ最モ影響ヲ及ヘルモノ  
アトノ意見ヲ持ツテ井ルバシヤカ、且、要素ガ甚ク混入  
スルヲ殆ド確カデアル。漁撈、他ノ職業ニ於ケル継承的  
訓練、中ノ幾方ハ此ノ人種ノ傳統ヲ傳フベキ成年男子  
ノ欠如ニヨリ失ハレルカモシヤ。

二、結論 私日本當局ガ此ノ人種ノ絶滅ヲコトサシ計画ニ  
サクトラス罪狀ヲコノ證據ガ正當ナルモノトハ考ヘ又日本側ハ  
例ハ中ズ人、如キ世ニ方世者ト疑フ本地人、外人以外  
ノ人々ヲ遇セルト同様ニサスル人ヲ扱フデアル。ト云ヘ日本側  
ハ北ボルネオニ於ケル中ズ人ノ撲滅ヲサシト考ヘトハ云ハシヤ  
イ。私考デハマニヤニ島ニ於ケル婦女子ノ殺害ハサスル人ヨ  
ル抵抗ニ憤慨ノ極ニスルノ氣味ニサタ結果デアラウト思ヘ  
ル。コタベドニ於テ婦女子ノ殺害サタ情況ハ不明デ説明困  
難デアル。サスルカラバシガラニ、サスルカラバシガラニ又サ  
ラニカラバシガラニ島ヘヤラ婦女子ニ対スル待遇ハ他ノ住民ニ対ス  
ル日本ノ態度ト同クアリ、例ハ中ズ人ハソノ收獲物ヲ  
日本軍ニ奪ハル而モソノ作ツタ人々ノ需要ハ全ク顧慮サ  
サカツタデアル。獄中、サスル人男子ニ対スル拷問又処刑、仁  
打ハ中ズ人ニ対スルト同様、或ハ致命傷カツタヘデアル。

一九四三年（昭和十八年）十月ノ報載ニ實際日本人モ殺害  
シ、ソノ後ノ逮捕又踏査ハ實ニ甚ク手ニヨリ行ハタ  
デアッタ。多數ノサスル人死セ、人種絶滅ト云フ實意ノ意

No. 9

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國ニ出ルル者ハ其ノ公署ニ實其隊ノ用ニ多ク法ニ準セリ  
トシテキヤル。——